NEW ENGLAND FARMER.

PUBLISHED BY J. B. RUSSELL, NO. 52, NORTH MARKET STREET, (AT THE AGRICULTURAL WAREHOUSE.)—T. G. FESSENDEN, EDITOR.

VOL. X. BOSTON, WEDNESDAY EVENING, APRIL 4, 1832. NO. 38.

ORIGINAL AGRICULTURAL ESSAYS.

CUTTING CORN STALKS.

MR FESSENDEN—I have made a small experiment the past season, to ascertain the damage, if any, that results to the corn crop, from topping the stalks in the usual way. And, influenced by the request of several individuals and the thought that, perhaps, it might *lead* to a better knowledge of this important branch of agriculture, (the growing of corn,) I am induced to forward the particulars to you for publication. Although I am aware that *guessing* enters largely, and perhaps necessarily, into the calculations and business of the farmer, I am also aware that experiment cannot be conducted with too much precision; indeed, that experiment to be relied on, must be conducted entirely without guessing. Therefore, I have been somewhat particular in conducting this. And lest some of your readers may be a little sceptical in regard to the result, and perhaps unwilling to allow that the course which has been pursued by our ancestors, from time immemorial, is not the best course, I will give the details; and if an apology be deemed necessary for being so very minute, I can merely say, that as the experiment seems to *me* so deeply to involve the interests of corn growers, it may be well to give a detailed statement of the case, so that any interested may be able to draw their own inferences. And if, in your opinion, it is worthy a place in your useful Journal, or likely to promote the interest of New England Farmers, you are at liberty to publish all, or a part, as you shall think best.

For a few years past, I have not cut my corn stalks until the corn was harvested, *guessing* that it was a course preferable to the one commonly pursued in this part of the country, of topping the stalks while in a green state. But for the purpose of settling this point more clearly and with as little trouble as the case would admit, I selected, about the 5th of September, a row of corn in a field of about five acres, intending to take one that would average in quality equal to the field throughout, that I might at the same time be able to ascertain with tolerable certainty, the product of the whole field. The manure having been spread on the surface of the ground and harrowed in lengthways of the furrows, and the corn planted across the furrows, made it apparently less difficult to select an average row. On this row I cut the stalks from half the hills; beginning at one end and cutting the first hill, then leaving the next uncut, and so proceeding alternately, cutting one and leaving the next uncut, through the row. I had intended to confine the experiment to this row, but finally was led to extend it so far as to include four rows, and numbering them agreeably to the order in which they were standing in the field, this row may be called No. 2. There were ninetytwo hills in the row and the stalks were cut from fortysix hills, all of them in the manner that is here termed jointing, (i. e.) cut off between the ear and the first joint above the ear. I thought they were somewhat more ripe than is usual at the time of cutting; a few of them were nearly dry. The soil was a sandy or gravelly loam, anciently covered with pine, oak, and chesnut. In hoeing the corn no hills were made, but some care was taken that the surface of the ground should remain as level as possible, through the season.

My estimate of the number of hills on an acre, was made in the following manner, and if I am wrong in my calculations, I shall be corrected by some of your readers:—

In an area of 200 feet square (or 40,000 square feet,) there were sixtytwo rows with fiftyfour hills in a row, making 3348 hills. This is equal to 3646 hills per acre, each hill occupying nearly 12 square feet of surface. There were about four stalks of corn in a hill. In estimating bushels, I have allowed the lawful weight of fiftysix pounds to the bushel.

At the time of harvesting, the corn was husked in the field. The fortysix hills from which the stalks had been cut, gave fortyeight and a half pounds of ears; and the fortysix hills on which the stalks had not been cut, gave sixtytwo pounds of ears. The number of ears in the two cases was about the same; those from the uncut hills were evidently the best filled out and the most hale, on a large proportion of them the kernels were so closely wedged in, as to make it difficult to bend the ear at all without breaking it. There was very little mouldy corn in either case, a few ears were gathered, mostly from the cut stalks, but the whole quantity was so small as to make it questionable whether cutting the stalks had much effect in this particular.

Both parcels were carefully laid aside in a dry chamber for about six or eight weeks, at the expiration of which time they were again weighed, and the parcel of ears from the uncut hills had lost in drying, about two per cent. more than the other; affording some evidence that the sap continued to circulate for a greater length of time, in the uncut than in the cut stalks. The uncut hills gave 42 lbs. 8 oz. dry shelled corn, equal to 14 oz. 12½ grs. per hill, or 60 bushels and 8 pounds per acre. The parcel from the cut hills gave 33 lbs. 7 oz. equal to 11 oz. 10 grs. per hill, or 47 bushels and 18 pounds per acre. Making a loss of 12 bushels and 46 pounds per acre, by cutting the stalks. Conclusive evidence, that while the sap is in circulation, nature does not assign the stalks an unprofitable office. The product of this whole row, taken together, cut and uncut hills, was equal to 53 bushels and 41 pounds per acre.

The product of row No. 3, taken by itself (containing ninetytwo hills, on one half of which the stalks were cut on the same day the others were,) would not show the practice of cutting stalks quite so destructive in its effects, as that exhibited in row No. 2, its whole produce was 77 lbs. 9 oz. dry corn, equal to 55 bushels and 10 pounds per acre, or 1 bushel and 25 pounds per acre more than row No. 2.

Not satisfied with resting the experiment here, I gathered the corn on the rows Nos. 1 and 4, (i.e.) the rows each side, next adjoining No. 2 and 3, and on which none of the stalks had been cut. These rows, taken together, contained 186 hills, and their product of dry shelled corn was 171 lbs. 13 oz. equal to 14 oz. 12½ grs. per hill, or 60 bushels and 8 pounds per acre, precisely the same average yield as that part of row No. 2, on which the stalks had not been cut; this *exact* coincidence, however, I think may be numbered among those cases which rarely happen.

The difference between the two rows on which half the stalks were cut, and the two rows on which none of the stalks were cut, was 5 bushels 38½ pounds per acre. If this difference arose from cutting half the stalks (and I know of no other reason,) then cutting the whole, would have reduced the crop 11 bushels and 21 pounds per acre, or from 60 bushels and 8 pounds to 48 bushels and 43 pounds per acre.

To recapitulate row No. 2, on which the experiment was commenced, taken by itself, is as follows, viz. 46 hills on which the stalks had *not* been cut, gave 42 lbs. 8 ozs. dry shelled corn, equal to, per acre, 60 bush. 8 lbs.
46 hills from which the stalks *had* been cut, gave 33 lbs. 7 ozs. dry shelled corn, equal to, per acre, 47 " 18 "

Loss by cutting the stalks, per acre, 12 bush. 46 lbs.

The four rows, taken together, stand as follows:
Nos. 1 and 4, on which no stalks were cut, gave an average of, per acre, 60 bu. 8 lbs.
No. 2 and 3, from which half the stalks were cut, gave an average of, per acre, 54 " 25½ "

Loss by cutting ½ the stalks per acre, on cutting all the stalks, would make a loss, equal to, per acre, 5 bu. 38½ lbs. / 2 = 11 bu. 21 lbs.

The difference in the result of the two cases, is 1 bushel and 25 pounds per acre; or, in the two experiments (if it may be so termed,) there is an average loss by cutting the stalks, of 12 bushels 5½ pounds per acre; a loss quite equal to all the expense of hoeing and harvesting, especially when we consider that in hoeing, the labor of making hills was dispensed with.

If I had cut all the stalks and obtained a crop of fortyeight bushels to the acre, the very fact o having fortyeight bushels, would, I think, be considered by farmers generally, in this section of the country, as proof positive that the stalks were cut without injury to the crop. Or if I had gone one step farther and made large hills, at an additional expense of one dollar per acre, and thereby reduced the crop to fortyfive bushels per acre, the fortyfive bushels would be considered sufficient proof, that making hills (which, by the way, are usually made equally large and high on wet or dry land, without regard to soil or situation,) was labor well laid out. For although you occasionally give us a *large corn story*, swollen a little, perhaps, by *guessing* it off in *baskets*; yet, judging from what we see and know about raising corn, we call fortyfive bushels per acre, a good crop.

A measured bushel, from the cut hills, weighed 57 lbs. 6 ozs.—one pound less than from the *uncut*; the shrinkage being very near equal to the whole loss in weight.

If this experiment is a fair test, it seems *that about twenty per cent. or one fifth part of the crop is destroyed, by cutting the stalks in the way they are usually cut.* If further experiment should estab-

lish this fact, I think there are few farmers that will hesitate long in deciding which is the most valuable, one acre of corn or five acres of top stalks. But this twenty per cent. is not saved at the expense of losing the stalks, they are worth as much and I think more, all things considered, after the corn is harvested, than they are, gathered in the usual way. If after being bunched up in a green state, they heat or become mouldy, (a case of frequent occurrence,) they are utterly worthless except it be for manure; I know of no animal that will eat them. But after they have once been dried by the frost and wind, a subsequent moderate degree of mouldiness, seems to be no injury.

The course which I have pursued with them, and for the present I know of no better, has been as follows: In the first place, they are cut off near the ground, and for this purpose a short scythe is found the most convenient instrument. The expense of cutting in this manner, however, is but a mere trifle, if any, more than cutting the stub stalks in the spring, and may with propriety be entered as an item of expense against the next crop, for which it is preparing the ground. After cutting, they are gathered into bunches of suitable size for binding, and three good sheaves of rye straw, if wet, will be sufficient to bind a ton. In gathering them up and laying in bunches, an active boy will do as much as a man. In this way, the whole expense of gathering, binding and loading, will not exceed 75 cents per ton. As they are very bulky, for want of barn-room, I have them stacked near the barn-yard; and I think I may safely say, that my cattle eat more pounds of stalks from an acre gathered in this way, than they would from the same acre, if gathered in the usual way. It may be objected to this, that they are not as good and nourishing as others; as to that matter, I am not able to say; but if the cattle are good judges in the case, (and I think they ought to be admitted as such,) they are quite as good and quite as nourishing, for they are eaten, apparently, with quite as good a relish. In addition to this, they are obtained without breaking off ears, or breaking down hills in hauling out, occurrences quite frequent in the other case. They also furnish more than double the quantity of bedding for the yard, an item of no small moment in the list of "creature comforts," during our cold winters. And last, though not least, they make more than double the quantity of manure, the value of which will be duly appreciated by every good farmer, without argument. It may be said that the butt stalks can be gathered after harvest, and furnish the same quantity of litter and manure as in this case; that is true; but the expense of gathering both parts in that way, from the butts being so short and inconvenient to bind, would be three times as much as it is to gather them whole.—Thus viewing the subject in various points, I think this method of managing corn stalks is much better than the old one; and that a little observation and experience will convince the most sceptical, that this branch of agriculture is not yet brought to a state of perfection, that there is yet room for improvemeat.

In passing through a field of corn, about the first of September, I noticed that my clothes contracted a strong smell of smut, and not being aware that I had come in contact with any smutty ears, I was led to examine a little to ascertain the cause. I found many of the corn leaves nearly covered with rust (something similar to that observed on the stalks of English grain, preceding a blight,) and intermingled with the rust, was an abundance of very minute blisters of smut or something which had the appearance and smell of smut. As I had never observed anything of the kind before, and smut is said to be injurious to cattle, I have thought that something of this nature might have occasioned the difference of opinion, entertained by some of your correspondents, last fall, in regard to the utility of feeding milch cows with green corn stalks. Feeding cows with smutty stalks, even if "fed to the full," would probably tend to dry them up; while feeding them plentifully with healthy stalks in a green state, would undoubtedly increase their milk.

In conclusion, I would inquire, if you can (through the columns of the Farmer) give us the detail or result of any experiment made to ascertain the damage sustained by pasturing or feeding English grain on mowing land. I think this an important subject of inquiry to every New England farmer, and submit it for the purpose of obtaining information. That good crops are sometimes gathered after feeding, is well known; but facts are wanted, which will fairly exhibit the effect of feeding those lands. Although this practice is handed down to us with the claims of ancient usage for its support, and perhaps might have been expedient in former days, yet, from some years' observation, I have little doubt that accurate experiment, particularly with English grain and young clover, will prove it to be a species of farming similar to that of topping corn stalks, and equally disasterous in its effects.

WM. CLARK, Jr.

Northampton, March, 1832.

STONE BUILDINGS.

Mr Fessendan—In compliance with your request, in the New England Farmer of the 7th inst. I shall offer the following remarks respecting stone buildings. The advantages of them are their great durability; their seldom wanting repairs; their greater security against fire; and their offering to the owners places of abode of greater comfort, both in cold and hot weather. Being more solid and compact than wooden houses, the inside of them is less affected by the changes of the weather, and I conceive, on that account, better calculated to protect the health of their inhabitants. In the countries where none but stone houses are used, there are various ways of erecting the same, accommodated to the nature of the materials most within reach of each particular spot, and of the pecuniary circumstances of individuals; I shall briefly state them, as follows:—

No. 1. Are houses suitable for wealthy individuals, the walls of which are raised altogether with slabs of hammered stone, from the ground to the roof; the foundations (being the walls of the cellar) built in all cases with promiscuous stones, well laid in mortar.

No. 2. Are houses, in the building of which, hammered stones are used only for a basement about two feet high, as a course next above the soil, all round the house; then for the four corners of the house, the whole height of the building, in slabs of various dimensions and so interlaid that the longest of them, say about two and one half feet, or more, should answer the purpose of binding the work together; then round the doors and round the windows, being cills, and caps, and side stones; the main body of the walls to be raised with promiscuous stones, chosen, to be well suited for laying a face wall, and the stones to be carefully pointed between; for the beauty of such walls, it will be desirable to have the stones, as much as possible, of a uniform color.

No. 3. Are houses built as above, with slabs of stone split straight, *but not hammered*, and the main body of the wall built with promiscuous stones, but not suitable for a faced wall, and covered over with a rough cast of strong mortar.

No. 4. Are houses built without any slabs at all, but altogether, with promiscuous stones well chosen to lay strong work, reserving the stones of the best shape and dimensions for the corners of the building and to go round the doors and windows. If the stones should be uniform in color, they might be laid for pointing between, and if not, then the whole wall should be rough cast.

No. 5. Are buildings erected as No. 4, but with less choice for the materials and always rough cast, suitable for inferior houses and for barns.

The following remarks are applicable, equally, to all styles of houses of the foregoing denominations:—

1st. On the top of the walls are to be laid suitable plates of timber, for the roof to be framed upon.

2d. The stone work round the doors and windows must be laid in such a manner, that the door and window frames may be placed and fastened, back of the said stone work.

3d. Central division walls for the formation of the rooms may be built on piers for the support of the flooring timbers.

4th. The inside of the walls of the building may be laid carefully and even, so as to be suitable to be plastered upon, for the finishing of the rooms, which is the general method in old countries; and the plastering performed with the plaster of Paris, of a good quality and fresh burnt, which will make the handsomest and most durable work.

5th. The inside divisions for the rooms may be performed partly by walls, and partly by joist and boards, lath and plaster.

6th. On the outside of the windows, holes should be drilled in the stone for the hooks of the blinds; the holes should be a little wider at the bottom part, than out, and the iron hooks fastened by running in some melted lead.

The power of the frost is so great and the changes in winter so sudden, in our climate, that it is most essential that the whole work should be performed with mortar of the strongest kind; the best lime should be used, and coarse sand of an even grit and perfectly clean. When extra strength in the mortar is required, it may be procured by mixing with it a due proportion of iron filings, which in our days may be easily procured from the machinist's shop in every factory; this kind of mortar is very superior and desirable for pointing.

A great part of the cost of a stone building is the expense of collecting the materials; therefore, the first inquiry of the builder should be, after that kind of stone most abundant near the spot where he wishes to build. Granite is a superior stone, and if in suitable blocks and good to split, is all that a builder could wish.

Ledges of shelly stone would be very suitable; sand stone of a mild soft grit, is very desirable,

because it may be sawed by water machinery; such was the red sand stone from Connecticut river, which some years ago was much used in Boston, and which has been superseded, in some measure, by granite. Rocks of any kind, blown by gunpowder, would also answer the purpose; and in fact, any stones that will lay a strong field wall, may be made to answer a useful purpose for building with mortar, if not a handsome house, at least, a solid and lasting one.

If the materials should be collected in winter, or at any leisure time, and be handy to the spot, it is presumed that the cost of a neat and handsome stone house, would not exceed much, if any, the expense of a wooden building, when the timber and the boards are to be purchased and carted from some distance.

I have endeavored to collect, as above, the result of my observation and the reminiscence of younger days, to satisfy in some measure, as you wished, the inquiries of your friend; from practical men he could obtain more precise and minute information. A fact is evident to us all, which is, that almost all over New England, the traveller sees vast quantities of *building stone*, and almost none but *wooden* buildings. Another fact, equally certain, is, that the buildings in England, France, and I believe the whole continent of Europe, are *tiled;* we have good clay almost all over New England, and yet our buildings are almost all *shingled.*

Respectfully, yours, &c, J. M. G.

Weston, March 26, 1832.

INJURY TO FRUIT TREES.

T. G. Fessenden, Esq.—Noticing several communications from different sections of our country, announcing the dire effects on fruit trees, caused by the past winter, I have made it a point to examine its effects on our nurseries and on the orchards of this vicinity, and the result of these investigations has proved the injuries to be so trivial in extent, that I have thought it well to communicate the facts. Peach and apricot trees are generally deemed the most susceptible of injury by cold, but I have not seen a tree of either species, among all that are standing in our nursery rows, that is injured; and even some peach trees, the roots of which were buried in trenches last autumn, have only about a third part of the blossom buds killed, the others being green and perfect when cut open, although on the outside they have the appearance of being somewhat affected. I particularly examined the buds of apricots, which had been inserted by inoculation the past season, and found them perfectly alive and uninjured. I have seen no plum or apple trees the least injured. In regard to nectarines, the same remarks will apply as made above in regard to peaches. Cherries have in a few instances been injured at the extremities of the young shoots, where the trees are young and the growth has been rapid; but of the thousands in our grounds, I dont think there are two hundred which have been injured, and those to so small a degree as to be unimportant; and on no tree over two years from the inoculation, have I seen even a branch affected. Pears have withstood the winter remarkably well, and although we have more than forty thousand that are of two or more years' growth from the inoculation, there is not a single tree of them that is injured in the least. The only instance of any injury is about fifteen trees of *one* year's growth, that stand in a shady location exposed to the north, where the wood did not become well matured. Quinces are entirely uninjured, but they appear to possess, naturally, a very hardy character. Almonds are also free from injury, except a few of the tender twigs of the more delicate species. Of the hibiscus syriacus, or the althea frutex, no varieties are affected except the double white and double deep blue, and these but partially so; and the varieties which we have originated here from seed, appear to be exceedingly hardy. But what surprises me most is the morus multicaulis, which, contrary to my expectation, has not been injured; this species, it is well known, continues to vegetate to a later period in autumn than most other trees, and it is thence to be inferred that the late formed shoots are more susceptible of injury, but even these appear to have been sufficiently matured the past season, to withstand the rigor of our winter.

I can only account for the small extent of the injury sustained by the different species of trees in our nurseries, on the ground of location; the land being mostly elevated* and exposed to all winds; to those from the ocean, on the south; to those from the sound or East-river, on the north; and to those of Flushing bay, on the west. From this free and open exposure, the wood becomes more fully matured during the summer, and acquires a degree of hardihood which renders the trees more capable of supporting the rigors of winter, and when thus hardened by nature, they are found extremely eligible for removal to colder latitudes. I am therefore of opinion, that elevated situations are decidedly to be preferred for nurseries. Taking into consideration the frequent variations from the extremes of cold and warmth, which have distinguished the winter just passed, I consider it the most trying one, in its influence on trees and plants, that I have ever experienced.

Yours, respectfully,

WM. ROBERT PRINCE.

Lin. Bot. Garden, March 24, 1832.

POULTRY.

Mr Fessenden—Allow me to make a few remarks upon poultry yards. Poultry are very profitable incumbents of a farm, but not unless considerable care is devoted to them, for if left to take care of themselves, they are the most vagrant and vexatious creatures living. Now I say, the art of keeping them to advantage consists in having for them a proper and convenient yard. In the first place it should have a pleasant southern aspect; they will not thrive in a severe exposure, for if it is placed as it frequently is, on the north side of a barn or in some cold situation, that it may not occupy a choice spot or be in the way, the poultry suffer, do not thrive, and when let out for recreation, will not return. In our severe winters, hens are sometimes frozen, and as the most profitable kind (a mixture of a small and the large English) are somewhat delicate, from not being quite hardened to our climate, care should be taken that the yard be in a warm situation, which they so much prefer, that they will lay, thrive and flourish, sufficient to repay the expense of the situation.

Next, a poultry yard should be in a dry situation, and for the simple reason that a damp and wet place is also generally cold, and fowls are fond of light and fresh air. But I would observe, that they should always have clean and fresh water, by which a much greater number of eggs will be produced, and the fowls themselves be in better condition for eating.

Next, the yard should be large; well and *high* fenced, of course. The size must depend upon the discretion of the raiser; I should say, the larger the better; it would depend upon the quantity of space to spare, and the number kept. If it is large, it will admit of many conveniences which could not be afforded in a small yard—for instance, a part should be supplied with gravel, lime from old bricks, rubbish of that kind and clean shells, which fowls convert to their use. A part should be occasionally turned over with the spade, a few minutes labor, and which furnishes much food; there might be a few bushes or shrubs planted in a part, as fowls are fond, in a sultry day, of reposing in their shade, and the many insects creeping about them, serve for a ready food—all this would not require much space, though the more the better. I would say concerning the poultry house, which should open upon the yard, that the principal thing to be attended to is, that it be kept as *clean* as possible; or the hens will wander, if possible, and prefer the sweet scented hay-mow for their purposes. There is a double profit in keeping the house clean, as the fowls not only thrive better, lay a greater number of eggs easy to be got, but the contents when swept out, are the most useful of garden manure. The poultry house, if in a conspicuous situation, might be of a fanciful and tasteful form.

These remarks are the result of some experience, and are suggested on the consideration of the high price of eggs in the market, generally, and more especially the past winter, and of the high price of fowls, when well raised and well cooked. W.

THE SEASON.

Extract of a letter to the Editor, dated Johnstown, N. Y. March 23, 1832.

We have had, thus far, a very severe winter with us. The snow fell here on the 21st day of November last, and the ground has not been bare since. The snow is now on an average in the wood about us, three feet deep, and the sleighing very good. A gentleman who has been careful to measure every snow that has fallen since November last, tells me that we have had more than twenty feet of snow. The thermometer in December was at eight degrees below zero; in January, at twentyfour degrees below zero; in February, at twenty degrees below zero; and in the present month of March, at sixteen degrees below zero. This will give you rather a frightful picture of the severity of our climate. Yet, the snow having fallen early, there is but little frost in the earth; and many tender plants, to wit, the polyanthus, carnation, magnolia, and China roses, in the open ground, will have escaped uninjured from the severity of the frost.

Yours, &c, T. A. STOUTENBURGH.

Fruit Trees.—The editor of the Worcester Spy says, from some observation and inquiry, there is good reason to believe, that that vicinity has almost entirely escaped the evil which seems to have fallen on other parts of the country. In many orchards and nurseries, the trees look remarkably well, and there is no reason to suppose, that, throughout the country, they have suffered more in the average, than in common seasons.

* From one part of our nursery grounds, the rocky pallisades of the Hudson are plainly visible.

Horticulture.

From the Genesee Farmer.

THE ISABELLA GRAPE.

N. Goodsell, Esq.—In your paper of the 31st of December, I notice, under the signature of "Ulmus," some comments on the Isabella grape, connected with a quotation from the "Treatise on Horticulture," published by my father, Mr Wm. Prince, in 1828.

My father received the scions of this vine in 1816, from Mrs Isabella Gibbs, lady of George Gibbs, Esq. (not Col. Gibbs,) then residing at Brooklyn on this island. That lady stated that she obtained it from North Carolina, her native State, and that it was originally brought from Dorchester, in South Carolina. It being deemed a highly valuable variety, and no similar one having been previously noticed as cultivated in the gardens of our country, my father gave it the name of "Isabella grape," after the lady from whom he received it. His impression, as well as that of every other person who then examined the fruit, derived from the fact that no such variety had been previously described, and the improbability that so valuable a fruit would, if cultivated in other gardens, have remained unnoticed, was, that no similar vine then existed under culture in any of our gardens. That opinion was (in the absence of all proof to the contrary,) entertained by myself, until the autumn of 1830, when a vine was described to me as identical with the Isabella, which had been growing for thirtythree years in a garden at Newport, Rhode Island. Some of the fruit had been presented to me, previously to the statement of the particulars relative to the vine that produced it, which I pronounced at once to be the Isabella. Being desirous to act cautiously, in every point connected with the nomenclature of our fruits, I declined commenting upon the circumstance until I should receive *proof incontrovertible*, not only as to identity, but as to the *age* of the vine. In consequence, I visited the garden the past season and examined the parent vine, together with several of its progeny, growing near it. The appearance of the old vine comports with the age awarded to it; the circumference of the main stem is ten and a half inches. It is located in a spot unpropitious to its development, being shaded by large trees that appear to correspond with it in age. I made notes of many other particulars, but I cannot at this moment find them; the investigation, however, convinced me of its identity with the Isabella grape, and I have hitherto deferred publishing the facts, only from the hope of attaining some additional light expected on the subject. The former occupant of the ground, states, that he planted the vine in 1798, and that he received it from New York. I am investigating the latter point, and the result of such investigation, as well as the contents of the notes above referred to, shall be made public hereafter; it having been the constant desire of my father and self, to shed all possible light on horticultural subjects. The inconsiderate practice of adopting foreign titles for our native productions, has already caused much inconvenience; and I hope there is no American so miserable a sycophant, as to suppose that any product of our country, can be enhanced in its value, by the application of a foreign title.

The Winne grape of Albany, was announced two years since in one of the publications of that city, as having been brought from *Bordeaux*, when investigation has shown it to have been brought from Pennsylvania. The Troy grape is generally there called the Hamburgh; and we are now told, that Mr Vernet, a French gentleman, resident at Norwich, called the Isabella "*the Lisbon grape*," and that it "was supposed to have been brought by Mr V. from France or Cuba, where he had a plantation." And these claims to foreign origin are attached to productions as strongly and indelibly marked with the characteristic distinctions of *natives*, as are the indigenous monarchs of our forests or the untutored aborigines of our wilds and prairies. But there is another circumstance that places the native origin of the Isabella, &c, beyond the reach of cavil. It is the *acknowledgment* of the fact by foreign nations themselves. Wheresoever they have been introduced to other climes, they have failed to be claimed as natural productions, or even as old acquaintances. And the country of their origin has been acknowledged in the publications of their horticultural societies, and in all others I have perused, save one, which being an amusing exception, I cannot fail from adverting thereto. In a catalogue of one of the most extensive collections of grape vines in France, the Isabella is not only enumerated as one of those producing the choicest wine, but has an additional note attached, which I translate literally: "Isabella, a variety newly introduced to Europe, and which is said to afford the most excellent oriental wine; it also produces extraordinary crops."

Your correspondent, Ulmus, states that the does not believe the Isabella "is a native of our country, of original stock, as all the indigenous grapes" that he has "ever yet seen, possesses the same acid, hard pulp, and thick leathery skin, of the ordinary Fox or Bullet grape," referring, evidently, to the varieties of Vitis labrusca, which are common in this State. In reply, I will simply remark, that the varieties of Vitis æstivalis, which are far more rarely met with in our State, but abound in Maryland and Virginia, have a much thinner skin and far less pulp; and some of the varieties of this and other species which grow abundantly further to the south, such as the Bland, Beaverdam, &c. have *as thin a skin as the foreign varieties*; and the Bland, White Scuppernong, Catawba, and many others, are *devoid* of the acid, hard pulp. In regard to native grapes, there exists, perhaps, in our vineyard, at the present period, a greater number of varieties, originated from seeds we have sown, than have been obtained by a similar process in all the gardens of the Union, and the friendly tributes of our fellow-citizens, have concentrated in the collection thus formed, the natural products of every section of our country.

It may be well here to remark, that the Troy grape appears to me to approach the Isabella, in character, more nearly than any other variety that has met my notice. And in concluding these remarks, I have to state, that I fully agree with those of my fellow citizens who deem pomological investigations, as regards our natural productions, to be yet but in their infancy; and while in common with others, I tender a few crude ideas on such subjects, I view and intend them as germs of information, which by the investigation of more intelligent co-laborers, may attain to an ample development. Very respectfully,

WM. ROBERT PRINCE.

Lin. Bot. Garden,
Flushing, N. Y. Jan. 1832.

Remarks of the Editor of the Genesee Farmer.—We are much gratified with the communication from Mr Prince, concerning the Isabella grape, as called forth by *Ulmus*. From the frank and gentlemanly manner in which he communicates whatever relates to American Pomology, which comes within his knowledge, and from his untiring zeal in collecting and digesting such information, the public will receive great benefit.

As the cultivation of the grape is now becoming, not only a matter of private interest, but of national importance, tending to render us more independent of other nations, and also more temperate within ourselves; we believe that whatever relates to their history or cultivation in these United States, will be interesting to most of our readers. As the Isabella grape ranks with the best of our indigenous varieties, which, by general consent, are allowed to be superior to foreign ones for vineyards, in point of profit, its correct history is desirable, more especially as some have been disposed to consider it an exotic.

That it may have been brought into notice at some particular place, by being imported from a foreign country, we will not deny; but that its general characteristics are truly American, we have no doubt. That our native grapes were early taken to England, the following descriptions, taken from *Parkinson*, will plainly prove. The author published this work on plants, in 1640, which has been considered one of the early standard works of England. He arranges grapes under five different heads, viz.

1st. "*Vitis Vinifera.* The manured vine," (meaning the cultivated.) Under this head he enumerates many of the European grapes, which are cultivated at this time, and says, they are so variable that he cannot describe them.

2d. "*Vitis laciniatifolis.* The Parsley vine, or grape with thin cut leaves. The grapes of which are white and great, are like unto the White Muscadine grape."

3d. *Labrusca*, or *Vitis Sylvestris Europea.* The wild vine of Europe. "The wilde vine in regard it is naturall, and therefore neglected, lyeth for the most part on the ground, and thereby is made lesse fruitefull, unlesse it meete with some hedge or tree, whereon it may clime, and then spreadeth as the manured, (cultivated,) being both in branches, leaves, and tendrils like unto the manured vine."

4th. *Vitis Sylvestris Virginiana.* The wild vine of Virginia. "This one sort of vines of Virginia, like all other wild sorts, runneth on the ground and taketh hold of whatsoever it meeteth with, being in all things like the former wild sorts, but that the grapes are small and white, and with little sappe or juyce in them, and the kernell twice as bigge as others. There is another sort that hath bigger blew grapes, and sowrer in taste. A third they call the Fox grape, and hath a regged bark, a very broad leafe, without any division almost, but dented, and the grape is white, but smelleth and tasteth like unto a foxe."

5th. *Vitis Sylvestris trifolia Canadensis.* The wild vine of Canada. "This wilde vine of Canada groweth like unto other wilde vines of those parts, with slender reddish branches, climing where it can get whereon; but the leaves on them being little more than half so large as the manured vine, hath only three partitions in every leaf, but each cut is deepe, even to the long smoth stalk whereon they stand, making them seeme as three

leaves, which are of a darke greene colour, and somewhat thicke also, the fruite is like the other wild sorts, having more skinne and kernell than substance or juyce."

Thus it appears that Parkinson enumerated four different species of American grapes, which had been introduced into England at that time, corresponding with the number of species as laid down by Mr Prince, in his Treatise on the Vine Is it not possible that the Isabella was among those, enumerated by Parkinson?

DAMAGE TO FRUIT TREES.

In another part of this paper we have inserted a letter from John Lowell, Esq. in relation to the damage which fruit trees have sustained during the winter just passed. We have been led to make particular examination of the orchards and nurseries in this vicinity, and have ascertained to our great regret, that our neighbors have suffered in a similar manner. Of twentyeight twigs, cut iudiscriminately, from four different nurseries, from the apple, pear, peach, cherry, and quince, *twenty* were killed. The bark on some trees, several inches in diameter, appears to be killed nearly or quite to the ground. When cut open with a penknife, it appears of a dark color and nearly rotten. The growth of last year has been most injured. We cannot but hope, that trees which grew but slowly, having short shoots which usuelly bear blossoms, may have escaped the general destruction, and will yet give us some fruit.

The causes of this great calamity—for it is estimated that millions of money will not repair it—have been hinted at. Last year was one which produced an abundant growth of every kind of vegetable matter. Trees growed with an astonishing rapidity; and they grew tenderly. The cold winter came suddenly and severely, and found the trees filled with sap. They froze and burst the vessels containing the sap, which is supposed to have killed the trees.—*Concord Gazette.*

MICE IN THE MEADOWS.

We are told, the short-tailed field mouse, has made destructive ravages in the meadows. Whole acres are ploughed up, the roots of the grass destroyed; and the trees, wherever there happen to be any, are divested of their bark in a most workman-like manner. In consequence of the snow falling before the soil froze, they formed habitations above ground and have multiplied in prodigious numbers during the past winter, in proportion as three to one in ordinary seasons. These mice are usually food for foxes, the weasel, the long-tailed mouse, and often, when provision is scarce, eat each other with avidity. They are often most destructive to fields and fruit trees, eating up everything around them, existing in such prodigious numbers as to defy all possible precautions. Should the meadows not be inundated this spring, and the mass of them drowned, we fear their ravages will be seriously felt by our frugal husbandmen, the ensuing summer.—*Northampton Gazette.*

THE CHOLERA.

The following article, which we extract from a late number of the Boston Medical and Surgical Journal, would seem to indicate that a disease, very nearly approaching the Indian Cholera, formerly existed in New England.

"In the history of disease in this country, we recollect but one that appears to bear any analogy, either in its general mode of attack, its great fatality, or the means most clearly indicated in its treatment, to the present Cholera of Europe.—The disease to which we refer, is the *spotted fever*, which prevailed in the State of Maine in the year 1814. Its symptoms were more various than those of the cholera, and its fatal issue was not quite so speedy. But the attack consisted in the main, in a sudden departure of the blood from the surface, and an appalling prostration of the powers of life. Having been an eye-witness to this epidemic, it has been recalled to our mind by every history we have read of the symptoms of cholera. We have seen persons in the fullness of health, suddenly fall under its blow, apparently lifeless; and the sudden and obstinate coldness of the surface, in all cases, gained for the disease the popular name of *the cold plague*. In no disease have we seen so marked effects, from different modes of treatment. Furgatives and venesection were generally followed by fatal results; where calomel was given, the unhappy sufferer often died whilst under its operation; and in spite of most forms of treatment, its ravages were unparalleled in that part of the country. It was at length discovered that a treatment, from the first, most phlogistic—stimulants internally and externally, with an unsparing hand—exerted an entire control over the disease. This practice was pursued with marked and almost uniform success, by Dr Page of Hallowel, by that man of Ross, whose benevolence will never be forgotten by the hundreds of his townsmen, to whom it has ever been liberally extended. In the small town of Wiscasset, containing about two thousand inhabitants, 2 or 3 (equal to sixty a day in Boston,) were dying daily of this epidemic, until Dr P. was persuaded to visit the place; and after the day he entered the town and introduced the mode of treatment, that had been so successful at home, not an individual died of this disease."

—

Hints respecting the Cholera; with directions which may be most safely followed, when medical aid is not immediately to be obtained.—As it is easier to prevent than to cure this dangerous disease, the following cautions should be observed. Great moderation in diet and in the use of fermented and spirituous liquors. Raw vegetables and unripe fruit should be carefully avoided. The state of the skin should be particularly attended to, so that perspiration should not be checked suddenly. The feet should be kept dry and warm. Flannel should be worn next to the skin, or at least a flannel bandage round the body. The utmost personal cleanliness should be maintained by frequent washing. Every room in the house should be ventilated by opening the doors and windows frequently, in the day-time. Gentle exercise in the open air is highly useful to preserve the general health of persons, who may be exposed to the risk of infection.

When the patient is seized with the disorder, he complains first of giddiness and nervous agitation, and is extremely feeble. His features become sharp and contracted, his lips, face, neck, hands and feet, blue. The fingers and toes are contracted. The pulse is so small as to be almost extinct. The skin is deadly cold and shrivelled; the voice nearly gone; breathing quick, the patient speaks in a whisper; suffers cramps in his limbs and body. The urine is totally suspended. He vomits and purges a liquid like rice water or whey.

A person so seized should have his feet put into hot water immediately. He should be wrapped in hot blanets; and friction all over his body, with camphorated spirits and hot flannels, should be used. Poultices of flour of mustard and linseed meal, in equal parts, mixed with warm water, should be applied to his stomach. He should drink hot brandy and water, or hot water with a tea spoonful of sal-volatile, or with ten drops of oil of peppermint and some sugar in it. In case of his complaining of much pain, from twenty to thirty drops of laudanum may be given—but medical assistance should be obtained as soon as possible. It is important to add, that when the patient shirts or the sheets of his bed are changed, which should be done as frequently as possible, the dirty linen should be plunged immediately into a tub of cold water.—*British Almanack for* 1832.

ONONDAGA SALT SPRINGS.

The annual report of the superintendent of the salt springs, and the inspector of the salt in the town of Salina, has been communicated to both houses of the New York Legislature.

It appears by the report, that during the year 1831, there were 1,514,037 bushels of salt inspected in the town of Salina; 189,000 bushels of which was coarse salt; 166,000 having been made by solar evaporation, and the residue by solar heat and artificial heat combined.

The number of manufactories of salt by artificial heat, in that town, is 135; containing 3,676 kettles. The manufactories making salt by solar heat or evaporation are, the Onondaga salt company, the Syracuse salt company, and Henry Gifford's works; in all, consisting of 1,303,034 superficial feet of lots.—*Albany Argus.*

The American Rail-Road Journal, published in New York, gives the honor of the invention of rail-roads, to Col. J. Stevens, of Hoboken, N. J. In May, 1812, twenty years ago, Col. Stevens publshed a pamphlet, strenuously recommending a rail-way from the Hudson to Lake Erie, instead of the canal which was then under discussion.—In this pamphlet, Col. Stevens proposed the employment of steam power to propel cars or carriages, and made the following singularly prophetic statement: "I should not be surprised at seeing steam carriages propelled at the rate of 40 or 50 miles the hour." But at that time, (1812,) Col. Stevens was in advance of the age, and such enlighted men as Gouverneur Morris, Robert L. Livingston, and De Witt Clinton, considered the project as visionary.

Cotton, to the amount of about $2,000,000, is annually imported into Providence, and manufactured into cloth, which sells for about seven millions of dollars.

Bronzing.—The following method, which is simple, may be useful to some of our readers:—

"After having covered the article with a coat of gum-water, mixed with a little minium, take a little isinglass, dissolved in spirits of wine by exposing them to a gentle heat, and add to it some saffron; then take the filings or fine dust of any metal which it is desired to imitate, and apply this, when mixed with the isinglass, to the article with a hair pencil."

NEW ENGLAND FARMER.

Boston, Wednesday Evening, April 4, 1832.

FARMER'S SPRING WORK.

Working Oxen.—It has been said, that laboring cattle will perform their spring work with much more energy and alacrity, if they are fed two or three times a day, with a few ears of Indian corn. Some, however, prefer giving them small quantities of raw potatoes, which are said to be more cooling than corn, and to answer the purpose of physic as well as that of food. Perhaps it may be well to change their diet occasionally, from the roots to the grain; and these, with regular meals of good English hay, will, in ordinary cases, keep their animal mechanism in good repair, and render them as active and powerful, or thereabouts, as steam carriages running on a rail-road.

Pasture for Swine.—A lot well seeded with clover is an elysian field for swine, and will fit them for the butcher much quicker than you could qualify a dull boy for college. Besides, if the ugly but useful creatures are accommodated with a puddle and a clover patch, together with the fee simple of a snug and dry dormitory, in which they may enjoy their nap after dinner, like other epicures, they will be as quiet as lambs and as fat as aldermen, and will need but little more waiting on than if they were already in the pork barrel, well saturated with rock salt of prime quality. But you must not allow them all these privileges, without depriving them of the natural right of rooting, otherwise they will be as much out of place in a pasture as a pig in a parlor, or a bad man in office. A few sweet apple trees in a pig pasture, will add utility to ornament, and prove auxiliary to other means of bringing forward its animal products. Swine, however, should not become "pigs in clover," till about the first of May, that the grass may have a little time to get the start of their voracity.

Top Dressing.—Lime, air slacked and well pulverized, is said to be useful as a top dressing in spring, for winter grain. Ashes, too, either leached or dry, are very usefully applied about this time, to grain or grass. Dry unleached ashes are best for manure, but leached ashes, particularly soaper's waste, which has lime mixed with it, are of use to accelerate and strengthen useful vegetation.

Drilling Potatoes.—We do not insist on the cultivator's planting his potatoes in the drill method, especially if his land is rough, strong, or hard to cultivate. In such case the old method of planting in hills should doubtless be preferred. But in a rich mellow soil, the drill method is much the most advantageous. Dr Deane observed, as follows: "One of my neighbors planted in his garden, drills, and rows of hills, alternately, of equal length and equally manured; when he dug them he found the drill rows produced twice as much as the others. It is not more labor to lay the dung in drills than in hills, and the labor of hoeing is but little increased."

A British writer says, "The potatoes for seed should be kept in a separate pit, which should never be opened until the time when the potatoes are to be planted, for if vegetation commences previous to that time, it is apt to cause the curl. The sets should be placed about a foot distant from each other. Many crops are spoiled from being planted too deep in the ground. This ought to be avoided.

The best time to plant potatoes for winter's use, feeding stock, &c, is about the middle of May to the first of June; but it is good economy, generally speaking, to plant an early sort in early ground to feed hogs before Indian corn is ripe, as soon as the ground is thawed in the spring.

TREES.

Mr Editor—As the season to transplant fruit trees is fast approaching, I have thought I might be doing some good, to communicate to the public the following facts, and leave each one to draw his own inferences.

In 1824, I procured some hundreds of apple, pear, plum, cherry and peach trees, from France, Long Island, N. Y., and Sherburne and Newton, Mass. These trees were all set out on my farm, in the vicinity of Boston. The first and second seasons after transplanting, I perceived that the New York apple, and the French apple, pear, peach and plum, did not do so well as the New Englanders. My French cherry did well. The New York pear, peach, cherry and plum, have now grown pretty well. The French apple, pear and peach, and the New York apple, I *pulled up* the last season, and threw them on my wood pile.

O. G.

Fruit buds, &c. destroyed in the State of New York.—Mr David Thomas, in a communication written for the Genesee Farmer, states as follows:

"In my fruit garden, I have examined more than a hundred blossom buds, of the peach, the nectarine, and the apricot, and have invariably found the petals, stamina and pistels, discolored and dead. Of course we are not to expect the trees to exhibit blossoms this season.

"The destruction is not to be ascribed to any unusual severity of winter, but to the buds being started by the mild weather of last autumn. At that time, I observed several bulbous plants in flower, which commonly continue dormant till spring; and the peach buds are now found to be so large, that a few more days of warm weather at that time, would probably have brought them into full blossom."

To Restore the Germinating Power of Seeds.—The fact deserves to be extensively known, however torpid a seed may be, and distitute of all power to vegetate in any other substance, if steeped in a diluted solution of oxygenated muriatic acid, at a temperature of 46° or 48° of Fahrenheit, provided it still possesses its principle of vitality, it will germinate in a few hours. And if, after this, it be planted, as it ought to be, in its appropriate soil, it will grow with as much speed and vigor, as if it had evinced no torpitude whatever. —*Good's Book of Nature.*

ISABELLA GRAPES.

We have been favored by Mr. James Hunewell of Charlestown, with a box of Isabella Grapes in the finest order, which had been packed down in dry sawdust since last October, thus affording evidence that this delicious fruit, if properly taken care of, can be kept till the last of March. They should be spread upon a floor immediately after being picked in October, and dried moderately, before being packed. Mr. H. raised about 4½ bushels from one vine, of which he packed down a tea chest full, very few of which were spoiled.

PRIZE CATTLE IN ENGLAND.

A meeting of the Smithfield Prize Cattle Club, was held at the Crown and Anchor Tavern, in London, on the 22d of December last; Lord Althrop, one of the members of the present British cabinet, in the chair.

The attendance, according to the London papers, was much greater than usual, as the club had intimated their intention of presenting Lord Althrop with a splendid piece of plate, for his exertions to promote the interests of agriculture. After the removal of the cloth and the routine toasts, Lord Althrop was presented with the piece of plate, which was valued at 200 guineas, (932 dollars.) His Lordship in returning thanks, expressed his acknowledgements. As this was a meeting to promote the purposes of science, he expressed his hopes that politics would not be entered upon. His Lordship then proposed the health of the Duke of Richmond, (P. M. general,) the new member of the Club. The Duke of Richmond returned thanks in a short speech. He felt great pleasure in becoming a member of the Club, which he considered calculated to promote the interests of agriculture. The health of the noble chairman was drank, and his Lordship proceeded to distribute the prizes awarded by the judges for the cattle, &c, exhibited at the last show. Among the prizes awarded, we perceive the following:—

A prize of 20 sovereigns, in Class I., to Earl Brownlow, for his, 4 years and 7 months old, Durham Ox, bred by his Lordship; a silver medal as the breeder of the same; and a gold medal for the best beast shown.

Prize of 15 sovereigns, in Class V., to Lord Althrop, for his, 7 years and 3 months old, Durham Cow, bred by L. Spencer; and a silver medal, as the breeder, to the Earl.

First prize of 10 sovereigns, in Class VII., to Mr W. Pawlett, for his three, 20 months old, Leicester wethers; and a silver medal, as the breeder.

Second prize of 5 sovereigns, in Class VII., to Lord Althrop, for his three, 21 months old, Leicester wethers, bred by him.

First prize of 10 sovereigns, in Class IX., to Sir P. H. Dyke, for his three, 20 months old, South Down, bred by him, who received a silver medal, as the breeder.

TO CORRESPONDENTS.

We are under great obligations to Mr Clark for his communication, commencing on the first page of this day's paper. Theorists have supposed, and practical men have asserted, that Farmers often are losers to a considerable amount, in consequence of cutting the stalks of Indian corn at too early a period; but nobody had, so far as we have learned, attempted to form any estimate of the amount of injury resulting from the practice, before Mr. Clark instituted his exact and conclusive experiments.

J. M. G. has, as usual, furnished facts worth knowing, and merits the thanks of all who feel a due regard to those accommodations which compose the *real* property, and constitute the *stable* interests of the Commonwealth.

We are under obligations to "*Rusticus*," for another elaborate attempt to rectify certain proceedings with regard to "*Horticultural Premiums*," but it seems to us the subject has been sufficiently canvassed. At any rate, three sheets of letter paper, closely written on, contain more matter than we can find room to display in our columns, unless the topics possess more interest, than is attached to the controversy as it now stands.

We have other favors from correspondents, which though necessarily deferred, are not forgotten.

The full blooded Horse Sportsman.

THE Subscriber has secured the full-blooded horse Sportsman, to stand the ensuing season at the "Ten Hills Stock Farm," commencing April 10th, and ending August 10th.

Terms—One Dollar to the Groom, and ten dollars for the season,—cash, or a note on demand, or fifteen dollars to ensure a mare in foal, by a conditional note at eleven months.

Good keeping for mares, at one dollar per week, at the risk of the owners.

Sportsman is not surpassed for spirits, and has as good strains of blood, as any horse in this country. His dam was a direct descendant from the best blood in England, his sire, the full-blooded imported Arabian Horse "Bussorah." It is with these strains of blood that England has bid defiance to the *world* on the *turf* and in the *field*, for more than a century past.

Sportsman's get are very promising, and may be seen on the farm.

Satisfactory proof of the pedigree of this horse as given below, is in my possession.

PEDIGREE.

Sportsman was foaled in 1823, the property of the late Gen. Coffs of Dosoris, Long Island, and sired by the "Bussorah Arabian," out of Sportsmistress by Hickory, her dam the famous *racing* mare Miller's Damsel (the dam also of American Eclipse) by Messinger Grand Dam, the imported Pot8os mare, G. G. dam by Gimerack, &c.

Hickory was by Whip, his dam, Dido by Dare Devil, G Dam by Wildair, G G Dam by Clockfast, G G G Dam the Dam of the celebrated Virginia, "Bucephalus and Lady Teazle.

"Messinger" by "Mambrino," Dam by Turf, G Dam by Regulus, G G Dam by Starling, Fox, Bay Bolton, Duke of Ancastor's Turf, Byerly Turk, Taffolet Barb, Place's white Turk, Native barb mare, Pot8os was by Eclipse, Dam Sportsmistress, by Warren's Sportsman, G Dam Golden Locks by Oronoko, Panton's Crab, Partner, &c. See 1st and 2d volume of English stud book.

PERFORMANCE.

At three years he won the sweepstakes on the Union course, Long Island, against five horses. On the same course, the same season, he won a *match race* against Mr. Stevens' "Rattler". In the autumn of 1827, he ran upon the same course, and *won at three heats*, (three mile heats) beating Richard 3d from Virginia, Misfortune and American Boy. He has never given way in his limbs or wind. These are all his public performances, *and he never was beaten.*

Ten Hills Stock farm, on the Medford Turnpike, two and a half miles from Boston.

SAMUEL JAQUES, Jr.

Ten Hills Farm, April 4.

Spring Wheat.

FOR Sale at the Seed Store connected with the New England Farmer, 52 North Market Street,

A few bushels of genuine Gilman Spring Wheat; this sort is the most valuable one cultivated in New England, is very productive, seldom if ever attacked by blight, and is the kind which has for many successive years obtained the premium from the Massachusetts Agricultural Society. April 4.

Flower Seeds, $1 per Package.

FOR Sale at the Seed Store connected with the New England Farmer, 50½ North Market street,

Packages of the most showy and rare varieties of Flower Seeds, containing 18 varieties, among which are,

Geraniums (mixed)
Ten Weeks Stock Gilliflower.
Sensitive Plant.
Mexican Blue Ageratum.
Crimson Cypress Vine.
Forget-me-Not.
Ice Plant.
Elegant Coreopsis, &c. &c.

With directions for their culture. Each sort is labelled with its English and botanical name, its native country, and mode of culture. Price $1 for the 18 sorts.

April 4.

Pruning and Budding Instruments.

JUST received and for sale at the Agricultural Warehouse, Nos. 51 and 52 North Market street, 20 dozen of superior Pruning and Budding Knives and Shears.—Likewise a very general assortment of Horticultural Instruments. J. R. NEWELL.

April 4.

Asparagus Roots.

JUST Received at the Seed Store connected with the New England Farmer, 50½ North Market Street:

A few thousand Large Early Asparagus Roots, packed in moss, in boxes of one, two and three hundred roots each,—will bear transportation any distance—price $1 per hundred for those 3 years old, 75 cents per hundred for the others. April 4.

Grape Vines.

FOR Sale at the Seed Store connected with the New England Farmer, 50½ North Market Street:

Fine large Vines of the Isabella (purple); Winne, (dark purple); Alexander, (black); and Catawba (red) Grape, with good roots, packed in moss, for transportation any distance, all hardy and productive sorts—price 50 cents each. April 4.

For Sale.

A Fine Stallion, from Bellfounder, coming five years old this spring, a noble animal, price 500 dollars. Valuable milking stock will be taken in exchange. Col. Jaques is acquainted with the horse, and will give any information respecting him. Apply to J. B. Russell, Boston, if by mail, post paid. 4t April 4.

Market Man wanted.

A steady and industrious man, who is a good salesman and ready reckoner, to take charge the present season, of a Market Wagon to Salem, Lynn, and Marblehead Markets. Preference will be given to one who is acquainted with marketing in this vicinity. Application may be made at the Reed farm in Lynn.

Lynn, March 28, 1832. 4t

Improved Green House Syringes.

AGRICULTURAL WAREHOUSE,
Nos. 51 & 52 North Market Street.

JUST received a further supply of Willis' Improved Brass Syringes. This article is highly approved of for preventing the mildew on Grapes, and likewise for destroying insects on trees, and is a useful article for Hiving Bees. April 4.

Hitchcock's Plough.

AN assortmont of Hitchcock's Cast Iron Ploughs, with wrought Iron standard and square Colter edged shares, may be had of the subscribers. These Ploughs are warranted equal if not superior to any that have been offered to the public. Try and See!

DAVID PROUTY, Hanover.
April 4. JOHN MEARS, Dorchester.

Land for Sale in Milton.

A very valuable tract of Land in the centre of the town, containing about 120 acres, located on the north side of the old road leading from Boston to Taunton, and opposite to the seat of Francis Amory, Esq. consisting of mowing, tillage, fresh meadow, and wood land, well watered. It is very pleasantly situated for improvement, and is of a superior soil, well adapted to the cultivation of fruit. The above will be sold together, or in lots to suit purchasers. It is well worthy the attention of gentlemen of taste, enterprising mechanics or farmers; being near the meeting-house, and literary institution, and within eight miles of the city of Boston The terms will be liberal, and may be known by applying to

NATHANIEL TUCKER,
SAMUEL ADAMS, or
ISAAC GULLIVER, near the premises.

Milton, March 26. 6w

Tall Meadow Oats Grass, &c.

THIS day received at the New England Seed Store, 50½ North Market street, by J. B. Russell:

A fresh supply of Tall Meadow Oats Grass Seed, so valuable on thin soils for either a hay crop or for grazing. Col. Taylor, a distinguished farmer, says of it, "It is the hardiest grass I have ever seen; and bears drought and frost, and heat and cold, better than any I have ever cultivated. It keeps possession of the ground in spite of severe grazing. It furnishes better grazing early in the spring, late in the fall, and in drought, than any grass known to me; and if cut before the seed ripens, its hay is as pleasant and nutritive to stock, as any grass known to me."—See also the opinion of Mr. Phinney, a most judicious farmer, in the New England Farmer, vol. vii. page 300.

Also,—Lucerne Orchard Grass, White and Red Clover, Fowl Meadow, Barley, Buck Wheat, Spring Rye, Spring Wheat, Broom Corn, Seed Corn, &c. March 28.

New American Gardener,—sixth edition.

This day published by J. B. Russell and Carter & Hendee:

The New American Gardener, a treatise on the culture of Fruits, Vegetables, Flowers, Grape Vines, Strawberries, Asparagus, &c. &c. By T. G. Fessenden, assisted by several gentlemen. *Sixth edition.* Price $1 00.—This we think may be considered the most popular and practical work on Gardening, extant. March 28.

Farmer Wanted.

A Man with a family is wanted, to take charge of a farm in Salem, on shares, or as may be agreed on. None need apply who cannot produce good recommendations. Apply at the Farmer Office. March 28.

Grape Vines.

THE subscriber offers for sale, at his garden in Dorchester, a few cuttings of the black and white "Moscatel" Grape Vines, just received by the brig Cora from Cadiz, procured for him by the Consul of the United States, resident there. He writes, "I obtained these cuttings from vines on which I have seen clusters of grapes, weighing as much as Twentysix pounds."—They contain several joints, and will be sold at 50 cents each.

Also, some very thrifty vines of the Ferrol Grape, a splendid black fruit, recently imported.

—ALSO—

Isabella;	Barcelona;
Catawba;	Blands;
Constantia;	Black Cape;
Black Hamburgh;	

3 varieties of valuable fruits, obtained from Xeres in Spain, and many other choice kinds.

Orders by Mail addressed to the subscriber, or personal application at his office, No. 7½ Congress street, for any quantity of vines from one to one hundred, will meet with prompt attention. Z. COOK, Jr.

March 12, 1832. 5t

Mangold Wurtzel, Sugar Beet, &c.

Just received at the New England Seed store, 50 North Market street, by J B. Russell,

100 lbs. Large Mangold Wurtzel, of the very first quality. 100 lbs. French Yellow Sugar Beet, imported direct from France. 100 lbs. Ruta Baga, of the first quality, European growth; 100 lbs. large White Flat English Field Turnip: 150 lbs. Short Top Scarlet Radish, of English growth—very early, and of deep scarlet color. March 28.

Farmer Wanted.

WANTED, a young single man to do the work on a small place, 3 miles from Boston; no one need apply unless he can produce good recommendations for his honesty and industry. Inquire at this office. 3t. March 21.

Farmer Wanted.

A steady, faithful man is wanted, to take charge of a garden and small Farm in Dorchester; take care of a horse, cow, &c. and make himself useful on the place. An American would be preferred. Apply to No. 173, Washington street. March 21.

BRIGHTON MARKET—Monday, April 2, 1832.

Reported for the Daily Advertiser and Patriot.

At Market this day 241 Beef Cattle, (including 55 unsold last week,) 27 pairs Working Oxen, 13 Cows and Calves, 110 Sheep, and 780 Swine. About 25 Beef Cattle remain unsold.

Prices. *Beef Cattle*—The Beef Cattle today were of a better quality than usual, and more were probably sold for extra and prime; prices were uneven, but at a considerable advance. We noticed two yoke taken at $6,75, extra at 6,25 a 6,50, prime 6 a 6,25, good 5,50 a 6, thin 4,50 a 5,25; we noticed two yoke taken at 4,00.

Working Oxen.—Sales were effected at $62½, 65, 75, 78, 80 and 108.

Cows and Calves.—Sales at $22, 25, 27, and 29.

Swine—Sales were rather slow, but advanced. We noticed one lot of 70 taken at 5c for Sows, and 6 for Barrows, and one of 50 at 5 for sows and 6 for barrows, one lot of 30 large selected barrows at 6; one or two small lots of selected barrows at 6½, and one entire lot of 34, two-thirds sows, at 5c; at retail 5,50 for sows, 6,50 for barrows.

New York Cattle Market, March 30.—In market 350 head Beef Cattle, and advanced prices were obtained; sales averaging $7, we quote 6 a 8, for Cows 4,50 a 5,50. Sheep very scarce and high prices are obtained, $3 a 7.

MISCELLANY.

From the Salem Gazette.

The following Ode was written several years ago, and has been often published. But in this age of enterprise and of activity in the pursuit of wealth, it may be well sometimes to call in our thoughts and muse upon such subjects. It is thus introduced by the author of Lacon:

"There is so much of true genius, and poetic feeling of the highest order, in the following stanzas, that I cannot withstand the temptation of enriching my barren pages with so beautiful a gem. This ode of Doctor Leyden's, in my humble opinion, comes as near perfection as the sublunary muse can arrive at, when assisted by a subject that is interesting, and an execution that is masterly. It adds a deeper shade to that sympathy which such lines must awaken, to reflect that the spirit that dictated them, has fled."

ODE TO AN INDIAN GOLD COIN.

Written in Clerical, Malabar.

SLAVE of the dark and dirty mine!
What vanity has brought thee here;
How can I love to see thee shine
So bright, whom I have bought so dear?
The tent-ropes flapping lone I hear
For twilight converse, arm in arm;
The jackall's shriek, bursts on my ear
Whom mirth and music wont to charm.

By Cherical's dark wandering streams,
Where cane turfs shadow all the wild,
Sweet visions haunt my waking dreams
Of Teviot lov'd while still a child,
Of castled rocks stupendous pil'd
By Esk or Eden's classic wave,
Where loves of youth and friendship smil'd
Uncursed by thee, vile yellow slave!

Fade, day dreams sweet, from memory fade!
The perish'd bliss of youth's first prime,
That once so bright on fancy play'd,
Revives no more in after time.
Far from my sacred natal clime,
I haste to an untimely grave;
The daring thoughts, that soar'd sublime,
Are sunk in ocean's southern wave.

Slave of the mine! thy yellow light
Gleams baleful as the tomb-fire drear;
A gentle vision comes by night
My lonely widowed heart to cheer;
Her eyes are dim with many a tear,
That once were guiding stars to mine;
Her fond heart throbs with many a fear!—
I cannot bear to see thee shine.

For thee, for thee, vile yellow slave,
I left a heart that loved me true!
I cross'd the tedious ocean-wave,
To roam in climes unkind and new,
The cold wind of the stranger blew
Chill on my wither'd heart;—the grave
Dark and untimely met my view—
And all for thee, vile yellow slave!

Ha! comest thou now so late to mock
A wanderer's banished heart forlorn,
Now that his frame the lightning shock
Of sun-rays tipt with death has borne?
From love, from friendship, country, torn,
To memory's fond regrets the prey,
Vile slave, thy yellow dross I scorn!—
Go mix thee with thy kindred clay!

RESOURCES OF MAINE.

The Gardiner Standard makes the following enumeration of some of the natural productions of Maine:—

"An abundance of excellent land, needing nothing but good culture. A healthy climate. An extensive sea coast. Navigable rivers. Abundance of lumber, (how long it will last, at the rate it is destroyed now, is a serious question.) Plenty of lime, both on the sea coast and in the interior; the most of that in the interior is somewhat impure, mixed with slate, &c. We have no doubt that good 'water lime' will be found, ere long, among us. We have seen specimens of excellent lime stone from the region of Mt. Katahdin, and also from the highlands on the Kennebec. We have the best of granite; near Harpswell and along the coast, abundance of geniss, &c, much used for flagstones, for sidewalks; and plenty of slate. Iron enough to supply half a dozen smelting furnaces; on Arrouseag island, it is abundant; in Buckfield, Oxford, Co. there is a hill full of it; and in hundreds of other places, bog ore, &c, may be found.

"Sulphuret of iron or copperas rock, sufficient to make copperas enough, when added to our *maple bark*, to dye all creation, black as the dark days of Egypt. Plenty of clay to make brick; and some white enough to make *China* for our belles to sip green Hyson in. A mountain of graphic Granite, which we verily believe might be manufactured into Kaolin, and the *said* Kaolin into the best of porcelain. And while the spirit moves us, we will prephecy that anthracite coal will one day be dug in our present territory.

An interesting experiment was tried at Newcastle last week, on the state of the atmosphere. A kite was sent up, having attached to it a piece of butcher's meat, a fresh haddock, and a small loaf of bread. The kite ascended to a considerable height, and remained at that elevation for an hour and a quarter. When brought to the ground, it was found that the fish and the piece of meat were both in a putrid state, particularly the fish; and the loaf, when examined through a microscope, was discovered to be pervaded with legions of animalculæ. It may be worth while to repeat the experiment, in other places to which the cholera may unfortunately extend itself.—*English paper.*

Stallions.

THE following Horses are for sale or to let, the ensuing season,—if not parted with, they will stand for Mares at the farm of A. Dey, at Lodi, Bergen Co. New Jersey, near Newark bridge, under the care of Hosea Worthington.

PATH KILLER—chesnut; five years old; sire, American Eclipse; dam, Hyacinth, a pure thorough bred mare of the English race breed, whose pedigree is verified up to the oriental horses, more than a hundred years; his colts are remarkable for their size and bone.

NAVARINO—blood-bay; four years old; sire, Sir Harry; dam, Hyacinth.

HARPINUS—beautiful blood-bay; upwards of sixteen hands high; sire, Hambletonian; dam, Messenger Mare; a great trotter, and his colts large and fine, well calculated for coach horses—for one pair of them, only 2 and 3 years old, $400 was refused.

The above horses will stand at $15, and the mare warranted with foal. If paid by the 1st of November, 1832, $12,50 will be taken.

JERRY LEGHORN—cream color; sixteen hands high five years old; sire, imported horse Leghorn; dam, a Defiance Mare. This breed of horses has proved great travellers, and valuable as roadsters and for farming horses. Stands at $8, and the mare warranted with foal—if paid by the 1st of November, 1832, $6 will be taken.

Bulls.

TWO Bulls of the imported short horned Durham breed for sale, or to let the ensuing season. Enquire of A. Dey, No. 27, Nassau street, New York.
March 14, 1832. 3t

Buckthorns.

Gentlemen in want of this valuable plant for live fences, can have young quicks about 3½ feet high, for $3 per hundred, and plants 2½ feet high, for $2,50 per hundred, by leaving their orders at the office of the New England Farmer. They are raised in the vicinity of Boston, are in the very finest order, and will be well packed. A small charge will be added for freight.
March 14.

Farm to Let.

A first rate farm of about 120 acres, well proportioned in mowing, tillage and pasturing. It is capable of maintaining 30 head of cattle, and is well calculated for a Milk Farm, for which purpose it has been used a number of years. There is also one of the best orchards in the State—a good dwelling house, and three good barns. For terms apply at 56, Commercial st. 4t* March 14.

Bees for Sale.

FOR Sale by Emerson Wheeler, Brighton, about a dozen Swarms of Bees in Beard's Patent Hives, from 8 to 15 each, including the hives.
March 14. 4t*

Fresh White Mulberry Seed.

JUST received at J. B. Russell's Seed Store, Nos. 51 & 52 North Market Street—

A small supply of fresh and genuine White Mulberry Seed, warranted the growth of the past season, from one of the greatest Mulberry orchards in Mansfield, Connecticut. Short directions for its culture accompany the seed.

Flooring Boards, &c.

OF hard Southern Pine, or Eastern White Pine, furnished to order, ready planed (by steam power) and tongued or grooved, of any required dimensions. Quality good, and price lower than they can be elsewhere had.
Apply to E. COPELAND, JR, 65, Broad street.

Ammunition.

OF the *best* quality and *lowest prices*, for sporting—constantly for sale at COPELAND'S POWDER STORE, 65 Broad Street.

N. B. If the quality is not found satisfactory, it may be returned, and the money will be refunded Jan. 1

Evergreens, Silver Firs, etc.

THE subscriber being engaged in the Seed business, would be happy to receive orders for Forest Trees, Seeds and Evergreens from Maine, and being agent for J. B. Russell, Boston, and Prince & Sons, Flushing, N. Y. orders sent through them or otherwise, will be attended to without delay. Particular directions for taking up and packing is requested. WM. MANN.
Augusta, Me. March 14. 6t

A list of Mr Mann's prices for Evergreens, &c, can be seen at the New England Farmer office.

Double Dahlia Roots, etc.

FOR sale at the Agricultural Warehouse, Nos. 51 and 52 North Market street, a fine collection of Roots of the Double Dahlia, or Georgina, viz. Double Scarlet, Red, Dark Crimson, Dwarf Red, Dwarf pale Purple, Yellow, Nankeen, Black, Dark Purple, Curled Purple, and Brick color, at 75 cents each. Also, Tube Roses and Amaryllis, 25 cents each. Large Scotch Gooseberry Bushes, $1 50, and in six roots of different sorts—with the greatest collection of Flower and Garden seeds. March 28.

A Stud Colt, and North Devon Bull.

A beautiful Colt, near three years old, dark Bay with black mane and tail—being the first Colt got by the celebrated Horse *Barefoot* in this country, and from a superior and large native mare—price 250 dollars.

A North Devon Bull, near 9 years old; was imported by the subscriber from England, and is a fine animal.—This breed are always in color dark red, therefore easily matched for working cattle and are quick travellers, is a sure Calf getter, in good health and condition, but from his age will be sold for $50.

Several superior Cows from the best Imported stock, partly *Holderness*, *Alderney*, and *Durham short horns*, have Calves, or near Calving, by the North Devon Bull; from 35 a 50 dollars. Apply to JOHN PRINCE.
Jamaica Plain, March 27, 1832.

Published every Wednesday Evening, at $3 per annum, payable at the end of the year—but those who pay within sixty days from the time of subscribing, are entitled to a deduction of fifty cents.

☞ No paper will be sent to a distance without payment being made in advance.

Printed for J. B. RUSSELL, by I. R. BUTTS—by whom all descriptions of Printing can be executed to meet the wishes of customers. Orders for Printing received by J. B. RUSSELL, at the Agricultural Warehouse, No. 52, North Market Street.